THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI RALEIGH, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1865. NO. 104.

BYRNE & PESCUD, PUBLISHERS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month $2 00
" 3 months 5 00
" 6 months 10 00
Weekly paper, 3 months 2 00
" 6 months 3 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office connected with the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

THE LOCAL'S COLUMN.

ADVICE GRATIS.—The Local advises all to remain cool and stay at their homes. We know not what a day may bring forth, but we have the utmost confidence in the ability of our Commanders and the bravery of our troops. All that skill and courage can accomplish will be accomplished. We see no necessity for panic, for panic does no good. On the contrary it does harm. Keep quiet, remain at home, attend to your business, plant your seeds and trust to Providence, Gen. Johnston and your own brave soldiers. There is no use of running. Sherman may or may not reach Raleigh. Never borrow trouble. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." To the ladies, especially, we would say, attend to your gardens; raise vegetables; occupy your minds and hands with something useful, and don't go moping about, half crazy, wearing a dispondent mien, throwing a damper over your husbands, sons, brothers and sweethearts. Make yourselves useful, for we all know you are ornamental, and you need not put yourselves to any trouble to prove that.

A GREAT DROUTH.—The order of our City authorities to remove the spirits has created a great drouth in this locality. Verily might it have been said yesterday "Mourners were going about the streets." While there is a great stir, it is without much spirit. One old gent proposed to get up a "bla string" party, as he saw many in the proper condition to join it. Water was in unusual demand, and many a stomach was astonished at receiving it unmixed. There was

"Water, water everywhere,
But not a drop to drink."

BUSTLING.—Yesterday was a bustling day upon our streets, and we heard of some "distinguished arrivals," and some exits, but everything is now contraband—almost. We are doubtless on the eve of important events. God only knows what the result is to be. Our advice, for which we charge nothing, is to keep cool, and, like Mr. McCawber, see what turns up. There is no more use of being scared to death for the fear of being killed than there was for the Irishman to work himself to death to make a living.

OUR WOUNDED.—We learn that our wounded here are doing well. We know that the ladies, "first in peace, and first in war," have been attending to them, supplying many comforts; and, more than all, encouraging them with their smiles and kind words. At this season of the year delicacies are scarce, but our wounded soldiers are receiving about all that can be found.

Several hundred of our wounded have been sent on to Salisbury.

THE FORCE OF HABIT is stronger than Samson and more enduring than the patience of Job. A forcible illustration of this is found in the fact that many of our citizens still persist in the old habit of carrying baskets to market, although the experience of each morning teaches the futility of such a practice.

We would say to our country friends, who may be deterred from coming to market on account of the present military movements here, that they may come in perfect safety, and that their produce will command good prices. So far, the soldiery here have conducted themselves well. The civil law is yet in the ascendancy.

PRISONERS.—Fifty-two Yankee prisoners, captured near Cheraw, S. C., arrived here yesterday, and were quartered at the City Hall, *alias* the Market House. About the first fresh meat that has been there for some time.

FEMALE CLERKS.—We learn that our Postmaster has engaged the services of several female as clerks. We know the arrangement is mutually satisfactory to him and to the public.

Yesterday were the garb of spring. A load of turnip salad went off at $16 a bushel.—"Greens to Geronimo." Nothing else in market.

Gold sold here yesterday at 90 for 1.

A GRAND PARISIAN BALL.

A Paris letter writer gives the following description of the last grand *fete* at the Palais Royal:

The great event in the gay world of Paris last week was the ball at the Palais Royal, on Saturday evening. The rooms of the Palais Royal have not been open before since the death of the Prince Jerome, and the last ball given there was in 1855. This was a splendid affair, about two thousand persons being present—among them most of the notabilities of the aristocracy and representatives of the world of art and literature of Paris. No uniforms were worn, the gentlemen appearing in *habit de ville* and the ladies in *grand toilette*. The Emperor and Empress came in at half-past 10, and remained till half-past 1. The Prince and Princess Napoleon chaperoned all their guests, the latter particularly by the simplicity and good taste which she exhibited by mingling with the various groups which gathered in the *salons*, and the unaffected grace with which she received her guests.

The Princess Clotilde wore a profusion of white *tulle*, bordered with clusters of acorns, whose gilt cups peeped out most bewitchingly among their green leaves, and accorded most becomingly with her tiara and necklace of huge emeralds, set in diamonds. The waist and sleeves as well were profusely ornamented with these magnificent jewels.

The Princess Mathilde wore also a white dress, with an exquisite border and trimming of ivy.

The Empress, who came in leaning on the arm of the Prince Napoleon, seemed floating in a perfect cloud of emerald gauze, worn over a silk skirt striped with satin. The general effect was strikingly beautiful. This dark, simple dress being encircled with four rows of diamonds, and in front a perfect shower of these glistening gems extending from the corsage to the belt.—The necklace and diadem were also of diamonds, one of which, in the diadem, is nearly as large as a walnut. Ladies will be interested in knowing that the neck was finished by a narrow *tulle ruche*, and that bouquets at parties are worn at the side fashion, as they were carried, and huge ones, too, both by the Empress and the Princess Clotilde.

The Emperor looked very Websterian, in a dark blue dress coat, with gilt buttons, buff vest and black pantaloons. The ball continued until 3 o'clock in the morning.

Among the celebrities present at this magnificent *fete* were the Prince and Princess Metternich, Duke and Duchess de Morny, Duke and Duchess de Persigny, Count and Countess Walewski, Baron Haussmann and wife, all the *dames de honeur*, chamberlains, lawyers, and members of the household of the Tuileries and Palais Royal, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Madame Drouyn de l'Huys, all the foreign ambassadors, including our *Charge*, Mr. Bigelow and Mrs Bigelow; Marshal Magnan and daughters, Duchess Coloma, Monsieur and Madame Emile de Girandin, Alexandre Dumas (father and son), Victorien Sardou, the successful dramatic author; Emile Angeir, the dramatist; Mermet, composer of the new opera, *Roland a Roncesvaux*; Gustave Dore, Adolphe Guerault, editor of the *Opinione Nationale*, and many other men, distinguished in the world of literature and art.

In the musical world there was also a good deal of excitement last week. The veteran *maestro* Rossini, besides his usual receptions of Saturday, gives each year ten grand musical *soirees*. The first of these was given on Friday evening last, and will long be remembered by those who had the good fortune to be present.—Rossini played two of his own compositions, and accompanied Alboni, who sang the air of *la Donna del Lago*. Patti—who is Rossini's great favorite and pet—carried off the honors of the evening. Madame Gardoni, Dollie Sedie, Agnesi and Scalese also participated in the "solemnity."

Headquarters Reserve, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 12th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, }
No. 6. }

I. ENROLING OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF North Carolina will make diligent enquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 25, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and restoring them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, as Ordnance Officer Reserve, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen'l Hardee:

JOHN W. HENDALE,
Asst. Ad'j. General.

HEADQ'R'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 26, 1865.

TO arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles, and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of selling them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equiped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who presents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their defence, should remember that if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have recently purchased them from private parties. A just compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers. Officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments at any station, or officers in the Enrolling service, or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau. All these officers are requested and those connected with this army are directed to receive and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage.

R. E. LEE,
General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the repairs which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:

Capt J M Stevens, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond
Major B Randolph Stanton, Va
Major E S Hutter, Danville, Va
Capt G S Gatty, Lynchburg, Va
Capt Chas Semple, Wytheville, Va
Capt A G Brenizer, Salisbury, N C

By order of
J GORGAS,
Brig General Chief of Ordnance.

Official:
J W HENDALE, A A G.

*** State papers copy 3 times and forward to this office.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION, RATIFIED THE 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1865.

The people of the State of North Carolina represented in General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor whenever he shall deem it necessary to supplement the Home Guard for Home Defence, by enrolling two or more companies to be organized into one battalion, is hereby authorized to do so: Provided, That no more than sixty-four companies shall be enrolled in any county: Provided, however, that if there are not sixty-four companies among the persons liable to enrollment in any county, that such number as may be found can be incorporated in to a battalion: Provided, further, That the commissioned officers of companies and battalions heretofore organized shall be eligible to election as officers of companies and battalions as other non-commissioned officers and privates are required to serve, and whenever by serving their commissions shall be suspended until re-elected. Provided, That companies and battalions may be consolidated, but companies when so consolidated shall be composed of not less than fifty companies, and said regiments when so consolidated, not more than ten companies. The rank and file shall elect their field officers, and all field officers who shall not be elected their commissions shall be suspended and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officers and privates.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the second section of an act in relation to the Militia and Guard for Home Defence, ratified 7th of July 1862, there shall be allowed one bombardier to each county appointed under an act entitled An Act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army, the factory general, collectors for the several circuits and counties, county trustees, county surveyors, physicians of five years practice, one editor of a newspaper and necessary compositors and employees to be certified on oath by the editor, said certificate, provisors in colleges, and teachers residing on the plantation of the owner, and shall continue to have, twenty scholars, the necessary skilled operatives in factories and foundaries, regular public millers, and blacksmith's and wheel wrights who have established shops, regular public tanners and shoemakers, and one overseer of the poor of each county: Provided, all the tradesmen thus exempted shall be skilled in their respective trades and was employed in the same prior to the first of January, 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that time, except public millers who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged unless it shall appear that owners of mills have turned off their millers and gone in themselves to evade the service, then such owners not to be exempt: Provided, that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to the Home Guard and Militia who are required under this act to serve in the ranks and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and Provided further, that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard duty in the county in which he resides.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Manuscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 17th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, }
No. 9 }

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

Hdq'rs Armies of the C. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, }
No. 3 }

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong will in the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the issue of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted for the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

(Signed) R. E. LEE,
General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the odious crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible under a penalty of Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transportation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:

Feb 23-d3tw2t E. J. HARDING, *Adjutant*

Papers throughout the State except 10th Congressional District copy, Dailies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

FOR RENT.

I HAVE TWO OR THREE GOOD COMFORTABLE ROOMS to rent, suitable for lodging rooms. Also a good STORE ROOM, with back room, containing a fireplace, attached. I can also furnish SNACKS of Ham and Eggs and such other things as the market will afford. A good BAR ROOM attached.

Apply at the old "Pepper Stand," corner of Wilmington and Harget Street. March 7-12t

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Post Quartermaster Office C. S. A.,
RALEIGH March 6th 1865.

PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THIS DEPARTMENT are requested to forward them without delay through the agents contracting the indebtedness, in order that certified accounts may be given for the same.

W. E. PEIRCE,
March 6-6t Capt. & A. Q. M.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to

BUILD,

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE whole or all the stock and tools together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

Also, cottage etc's, 8 rooms with basement, together with

One Saw Mill, portable,
" Planing Machine and fixtures,
" Large Circular frames, with rotors,
" Other frames, without rotors,
" Boiler, Engine, Shafting, Gearing, etc.,
" Foundations for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and entirely but seasoning, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and for terms obtained by call or address

Jan 12 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

NEGRO AUCTION

AND

Commission

HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sales of SLAVES.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business, and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-d6t B. & J. ASKEW & CO.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same properly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY R. GOLDEN,
Feb 11-1r Fayetteville, N. C.

CONFEDERATE STATES DEPOSITORY.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 6, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT FOR THE present the interest due January 1st 1865, on all certificates of indebtedness of the Confederate States of America, payable in North Carolina, will be paid at this office on presentation of said certificates.

C. B. HARRISON,
mar 8-d6t Depository.

Office Chief Q. M. Dist N. C.,
RALEIGH, March 7th, 1865.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, FIFTY NEGRO MEN for teamsters. Apply at this office.

H. E. HOOPER,
March 8-d1w Maj. and Chf. Q. M. Dist N. C.

PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a Public Meeting held in St. Mark's District, at Mt. Vernon Church, on Saturday 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, to take into consideration Gov. Vance's Proclamation, in regard to feeding our army. Citizens generally are invited to attend, ladies especially.

mar8-d1t w1t Sr. MARK.

NOTICE.

HAVING AT FEBRUARY TERM 1865 OF WAKE County Court qualified as administrator of James D. Farrell, deceased, I give notice to all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and to the creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

P. FERRELL,
Feb 23-w6t Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE late JAMES O. FARRELL, dec'd, on the 27th inst., all the perishable property belonging to the estate consisting of household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles.

P. FERRELL,
March 4-dsawsw. Admr.

WANTED.

A PAIR OF COUNTER SCALES, AND A PAIR of DRAW STEELYARDS for weighing meal and flour, for which a liberal price will be paid, if early application be made at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

March 9-tf P. L. WOODSON.

DR. E. P. ARRINGTON,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON DENTIST.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES OF the Mouth and Throat.

Office, at Exchange Hotel. Residence on Hillsboro st.

Feb 28-tf Raleigh N. C.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 8, 1865.

THE HOME GUARD BOARDS WILL IMMEDIATELY proceed to visit the different counties of their respective Districts for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption on account of physical disability.

The Board for the First District will convene at Jackson, that for the Second District at Enfield, that for the third at Goldsboro', that for the Fourth at Fayetteville; that for the Fifth at Raleigh, that for the Sixth at Greensboro, that for the Seventh at Lexington, that for the Eighth at Charlotte, that for the Ninth at Morganton, that for the Tenth at Asheville. Instructions from this office will be forwarded to these points.

EDWARD WARREN,
March 10-1w Surgeon General N. C.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

WANTED, A SUBSTITUTE FOR HOME GUARD duty, to take the place of a gentleman who belongs to the First Class. A liberal price will be paid. Apply immediately, in person, or address "SUBSTITUTE," Progress Office.

March 9 1w*

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH,

At the residence of Mr Wm H Finch Feb 8 tf

☞ Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ Rags Wanted.—Forty cents a pound will be paid for all clean cotton or linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

1865. Camp and Garrison 1865.

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
															1
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	29	30	31						30	31					
FEB				1	2	3	4	AUG			1	2	3	4	5
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	26	27	28						27	28	29	30	31		
MAR.				1	2	3	4	SEPT						1	2
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	26	27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
APRIL							1	OCT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		29	30	31				
	30														
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
JUNE					1	2	3	DEC						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Lieut J C JAMES, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Col T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj H E HOOPER, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Union Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H E HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Maj S C STRINGFELLOW, A A G on Gen Holmes' Staff Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W PEACE, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PEIRCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev P FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H POOVE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Poove.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

NOTICE.

W. & W. RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office Chief Engineer and Supt
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 2, 1865.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON BUSINESS CONnected with this company, should be addressed to the undersigned at this place, until further notice.

All accounts for service rendered, or property purchased, claims of every kind must be immediately rendered to the superintendent here.

Claims will be settled as fast as funds can be received for that purpose.

Those neglecting this notice must take all risk and loss on the present currency.

All accounts for wood, timber, negro hire and materials of every kind made since 1864 will be paid in the present currency only.

Negro bonds or accounts for negro hire for the current year will be paid in currency as soon as funds can be received from the Government for that purpose.

S. L. FREEMONT,
March 6-6t Chief Engineer and Supt

W. B. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 26 RALEIGH N C

FOR RENT

A FINE STORE HOUSE, ON FAYETTEVILLE St. with dwelling above, side passage and all accessible arrangeds, for rent for the balance of the year.

Feb 16-tf Apply to C M FAMMES.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1865.

PROPOSITION FOR THE CROSS MARK.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months.....$20 00
" " three months.....10 00
" " One month.....3 50
Weekly Progress, three months.....10 00
" " six months.....20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of Agate minion type, or less, $2 00 for every insertion.

War News.

Neither Kinston or Goldsborough had been occupied by the enemy up to Sunday night.—The enemy had appeared on the south side of the river opposite Kinston, but had not entered the town. Gentlemen who left Goldsboro' Sunday night report all as being quiet there on that day, and no enemy known to be advancing on the place.

We have seen a young man belonging to our army who left Fayetteville with the army, and he says that our forces are falling back this way, and he thinks the enemy are following. A portion of Sherman's army was thought to be moving up towards Egypt, with the intention, it was thought, of striking the Rocky Mount road between this city and Greensboro'. There was no fighting at or beyond Fayetteville, except skirmishing, and our informant thinks the town sustained but little damage. The bridge near the town was burnt by our forces.

We are confident that we shall have stirring times in our immediate vicinity within the next few days, and we advise our citizens to keep cool and brace themselves for the trials that await them. The sick and wounded are constantly arriving, and let all who can contribute to their comfort in any way do so. And let all who can afford quarters or food for any of the officers or men of our army cheerfully extend them.

WAR NEWS.

KINSTON AND GOLDSBORO.

We announced yesterday that Kinston had been occupied by the enemy. We have since had many rumors from below relative to the advance on Goldsboro, and the probable occupation of that town by our forces, but we have nothing beyond rumors. The *State Journal* of Sunday morning contains the following significant paragraph:

The Editor of this paper is about to leave.—His readers know why. In the course of a short time he hopes to meet them again. He doubts he has been somewhat odious to the enemy, and he does not regret its course. They can't hurt him—he lives in hopes of being able to beat.

FAYETTEVILLE.

We have no additional news from Fayetteville, but there is no doubt whatever about the occupation of the place by Sherman on Saturday, our forces falling back.

VIRGINIA.

The *Dispatch* of the 9th has the following:

All still continues quiet on the lines about Petersburg and Richmond. The heavy rains of yesterday have again rendered the ground unfit for the movement of artillery.

The enemy, on the 1st instant, again occupied Suffolk with fifteen hundred or two thousand troops, mostly negroes.

A COMMERCIAL TRANSACTION.

For some days past parties in this city have been sending large quantities of manufactured tobacco boats to Fredericksburg. Report said that this tobacco was to be traded with the Yankees for bacon, and that General Singleton was the prime mover in the arrangement, this being the business that brought him again to Richmond. It was transported to Hamilton's crossing by rail, and thence hauled to Fredericksburg, five miles distant, in wagons. The Yankees were expected to come up in vessels to Fredericksburg, bring bacon and carry off the tobacco.

On Monday last, two hundred thousand pounds of tobacco had been sent up the Fredericksburg railroad, forty thousand pounds of which had been hauled to Fredericksburg and stored in a warehouse on the Rappahannock, convenient for shiping, and the other hundred and sixty thousand pounds was in thirty-one box railroad cars at Hamilton's crossing. The enemy came up to Fredericksburg in gunboats on Monday night, but brought no boats that we have been able to hear of. Their first step was to send a party of cavalry to Hamilton's crossing, who set fire to and destroyed all the cars and all the tobacco there. This party also burnt the bridge over the Massaponax creek, a short distance this side of Hamilton's crossing.

There are two reports as to what was done with the tobacco in Fredericksburg—one, that the enemy carried it off; the other, that they set fire to the warehouse and destroyed both house and tobacco. It is ascertained that they burned the wagons (five in number) employed in hauling the tobacco from Hamilton's to Fredericksburg, and carried off the teams. So ends one of the most brilliant schemes of our latter-day speculators. The only thing to be seriously regretted about the business is the loss by the Fredericksburg Railroad Company of the thirty-one valuable freight cars. We presume the company would pay back, indeed do, property by paying it at its appraised value, as Hamilton's crossing unless they had also destroyed the cars.

[illegible] WAR NEWS.

[illegible] the enemy [illegible]

The [illegible] interfere[illegible] while the [illegible] absurd as not to find believers. There is much more of the article still left in Richmond than either Government or people know what to do with.

FROM THE SOUTH.

We received Augusta papers to the 1st inst., containing the following:

The Government dispatches say that late arrivals from North Alabama confirm previous reports of the depredations of the Federal commanders. Wilson's cavalry force have been gathering for some time at Decatur, Huntsville and Florence, and their extraordinary activity in mounting them was visible.—Various estimates were made of their strength, by such as had the best opportunities of making observations, and the figures ranged from thirty to forty-five thousand. The lowest figure is probably exaggerated. We do not complete the situation without foreboding. If the present fine weather continues a few days, Thomas will [illegible] probably make such movements as will develop his plans.

Portions of Gen. Forrest's command and Gen. Lyon's forces are vigilantly watching Thomas in North Alabama.

NEGOTIATION.

Northern papers of the 6th contain the following:

SHERIDAN'S [illegible]

The only intelligence contained in the Yankee reports about Sheridan's movements in Northern Virginia is derived from "deserters and refugees." They publish the following dispatches on the subject:

War Department,
Washington, March 5, 1865.

Major-General Dix, New-York:

The following dispatches, in relation to the reported defeat and capture of General Early by General Sheridan, and the capture of Charlottesville, have been received at this Department.

General Sheridan and his forces commenced their movement last Monday, and were at Staunton when last heard from.

Major-General Hancock was placed in charge of the Middle Military Division during the absence of General Sheridan's headquarters at Winchester.

E. M. Stanton,
Secretary of War.

City Point, Virginia,
March 5—11 A. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Deserters in the evening report that Sheridan had reached Early and captured Charlottesville. They report four regiments having gone [illegible]

[Signed] U. S. Grant,
Lieutenant General.

City Point, Virginia,
March 5—2 P. M.

How. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Deserters from every part of the enemy's lines confirm the capture of Charlottesville, Virginia, by General Sheridan.

They say he captured General Early and nearly his entire force, consisting of eighteen thousand men. Four brigades are reported as sent to Lynchburg to get there before Sheridan, if possible.

[Signed] U. S. Grant.

City Point, Virginia,
March 6—4 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Refugees confirm the statement of desertion on the capture of General Early and nearly his whole force.

They say it took place on Thursday last, between Staunton and Charlottesville, and that his defeat was total.

[Signed] U. S. Grant,
Lieutenant General.

The reader will readily perceive how little of truth there is in the foregoing.

Commenting on this news, the New York *Herald*, editorially, remarks:

Thus, as indicated in the news now published, every day brings us nearer to the final issue of our recent and rapid succession of victories.—Gradually the armies of the nation are developing the centre and last stronghold of the rebellion. Grant, Lee at Richmond; Sherman, with the veterans of the West, is sweeping up from the South, driving the enemy irresistibly before him; Sheridan now pours down from the North, directly menacing the last resource of the enemy by the Lynchburg railroad; and Canby, ere this, is brushing away what remains of the rebellion in Alabama. The days of Richmond and the rebel Confederacy are verily numbered.

The *Herald* also publishes a map of Northern Virginia, which it heads as follows: "Capture of the Rebel General Early—Sheridan's new Movement up the Shenandoah—Its Success—The race for Lynchburg—Tightening of the Lines Around Richmond."

A correspondent of the *Herald*, writing from Winchester, March 3d, gives the following about the starting out of Sheridan's expedition:

I am authorized to announce the fact that, on Monday, the 27th ultimo, a large cavalry force left this Department on an expedition up the Valley. The expedition was well equipped, commanded in person by General Sheridan and his subordinates, Generals Merritt, Custer, Devins, Forsyth and Gibbs. No information has been received from this army since it left here.

The same writer adds something about an alleged conspiracy to capture General Sheridan:

A few days ago, three Winchester families, by the names of Sheppard, Lee and Russell, were sent without our lines on the charge of disloyalty. It is alleged they conspired together to get up a sociable ball, to which General Sheridan was to be an invited guest, and that during its progress a detachment of Mosby's guerillas was to seize the General, take him captive, and convey him to Richmond, a la Kelley and Crook. The plan was frustrated, and the ladies (!) who concocted it are now [illegible] with those for whom they have exhibited such a warm sympathy.

A few days ago, a morning party, under the command of Sergeant Madigan, went up the Valley on [illegible] duty. On their return they [illegible] a scout by the name of [illegible] Pennsylvania cavalry. The affair took place near Middletown, thirty miles south of this town.

An order has been issued discontinuing furloughs to officers and enlisted men. This looks [illegible] early resumption of active military operations.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA—A FLAGSHIP SUNK.

A dispatch from Philadelphia to the Baltimore *American* of Monday afternoon, gives the following, which is all the Northern papers have from Sherman's field of operations:

The United States steam transport Maumee has just arrived. She reports that her vessel [illegible] captured Fort Wade, a splendid work, mounting seventeen heavy guns, situated four miles from Georgetown, South Carolina, after which the enemy and marines landed and captured Georgetown. The rebel cavalry made a charge on them in the streets, but were gallantly repulsed, with a loss of several killed and wounded and some prisoners. Our loss was one man killed, belonging to the navy.

Admiral Dahlgren's flagship Harvest Rose, on her way down, was sunk by a torpedo. All hands were saved excepting the ward room steward.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, dated the 9th says:

Admiral Porter arrived here yesterday afternoon from Cape Fear river, and proceeded hence to Washington.

The steamer Cumberland arrived here this morning from Wilmington, North Carolina, which place she left on the 2d inst., with about four hundred Union prisoners, captured by our forces at the taking of Wilmington.

The report of a portion of Gen. Sherman's army having reached Wilmington proves to have been incorrect. Gen. Terry, when last heard from, had advanced with a portion of our forces some ten miles from Wilmington, but nothing more than slight skirmishing had taken place between bands of guerrillas, who endeavored to cut off and capture the supplies sent out from Wilmington.

Nothing of Sherman's movements was known at Wilmington.

A LIVE YANKEE IN CHARLESTON.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes a long letter from Charleston. We make the following extracts:

WALKS IN CHARLESTON.

After passing beyond "Gillmore's Town," the suburbs of Charleston changed. There are now no indications of ruins, save closed up stores and streets comparatively deserted. And, as the day advances, it is seen that there is a fair proportion of adult male white citizens left—although they are mostly old men, deserters and foreigners. Gov. Aiken estimates its present population at from 15,000 to 20,000.—There are large numbers of negroes, not so many, of course, as before the rebellion (for then they were as plentiful as blackberries) but in view of the action of the Emancipation in wasting other cities, the mulatto ladies are more numerous here, and handsomer than in any Southern city I ever visited, (and I have seen nearly all of them) with the exception, perhaps, of New Orleans; and there, although they are rich, beautiful, they do not bear that relative proportion to the white citizens that they do in Charleston.

COTTON.

There is a quantity of cotton hid away and buried in and around Charleston; but what is in cellars will soon be brought to light, and, as Pope said of Johnson, we may say of the rest of it, that it will "soon be detected." There are also evidences where concealed—but in vain, as the envelopment there was there to see it, and is here to tell. The quantity of cotton supposed to be in Charleston and vicinity is estimated at from two hundred to five hundred bales.

CONFESSIONS.

Testimony seems to agree to these facts: That the Irish of Charleston, as a class, have been the enemies of the Union; that the Germans, with rare exceptions, have been loyal and true; while the English and Scotch have jealously preserved their own nationality, but, when not neutral, have been regarded as favorable to the North.

FOR CHARLESTON COURIER.

There was a rather humorous scene at the office of *The Charleston Courier*. The editors had run away, but the business man remained and hoped to save his property. Col. Woodford called at the office at an early hour, and the following conversation took place:

Col. W.—"Whom have I the pleasure of addressing, sir?"

Newspaper proprietor—"Mr. L—, sir."

Col. W.—"Will you do me the favor, sir, to loan me a sheet of paper?"

Mr. L.—(Looking at the Colonel's shoulder-straps) —"Certainly, sir; certainly."

Col. W.—"Thank you, Mr. L—, might I trouble you for pen and ink?"

Mr. L.—"With pleasure, sir."

Col. W.—(Begins to write)—"Really, sir, I am sorry to trouble you so much, but his ink won't flow; will you be good enough to get another bottle?"

Mr. L.—Oh, certainly, sir; no trouble at all.

Col. W.—(*writes.*)

OFFICE PRO. MAR. GEN. D. S.,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 20, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS—No. 1.

"*The Charleston Courier establishment is hereby* [Mr. L. saw the writing and looked startled and troubled,] *taken possession of by the United States.*"

Mr. L. could not endure this any longer, for he was idly overlooking the manuscript, and burst out:

"Colonel, surely you don't mean to confiscate my property. I opposed nullification—in eighteen hundred and thirty!"

The Colonel tells this story with great zest, as the nearest approach to loyalty in Charleston that he has met among the white people yet.

LOYALTY IN CHARLESTON.

There are a few white Unionists here, but they are chiefly of foreign birth, or poor, and many of these are of the "Union as it was" sort. A number are beginning to claim that they have been Union all along, but were compelled to talk secession to save themselves.

"Why, you people here who claim to be Union," I said to one of the prominent citizens, "seem to have been greater slaves than the negroes. You say you were compelled to say what you did not believe?"

He winced a little; but replied: "Yes, it's a fact, sir; you have no idea of what people had to submit to here who were not fire eaters."

MIXED AND WHITE LOYALTY.

There are white loyalists in Charleston, but they have shown themselves, with but few exceptions, to be infinitely inferior to the negroes in courage.—They take you by the button-hole, away in some corner where they are not overheard, we are all Northern men, and tell how they have always been true to the Union. They are afraid to bring out the flag, afraid to refuse openly to drink a toast to say that their soul is their own—which indeed is doubtful. But the negroes cheer us, bless us, dance for joy when they see our glorious flag—pray for us, fight for us, "can't love us enough," as they beautifully express it. The negroes may be an inferior race up North, but not down here by a good deal!

THE REBEL FAMILIES.

The rebel families in Charleston are perfectly cowed. "They live in terror of us." Thus far they are as well behaved as spaniels, it will depend on the administration here whether this appropriate sentiment of subordination (which they have taught as necessary and proper in an inferior race) shall continue until they repent of their iniquities, or whether (as at Huntsville, Ala., and elsewhere) they shall soon begin to assume the old airs of arrogant presumption. We shall see.

HEATHEN TEMPLES AND OTHERS RELICS BARBARISM.

I must omit all special descriptions of particular buildings and localities, and give but a few rough notes only, as I have already far outrun all ordinary letter limits. Nearly all the heathen temples called churches here, in which they worshipped a god who instituted and ordained Human Slavery, have been smashed into by Gillmore's shells. All the banks are similarly broken—dead broke. The editors of the Charleston *Mercury* and Charleston *Courier* received similar notices to quit from our forces.

A VISIT TO FORT SUMTER.

"Carlton" writes to the Boston *Journal* as follows:

"After a ramble for several hours through the city of Charleston, we made a visit to Sumter, entering on the sallyport where Major Anderson entered on that ever-to-be-remembered January night of 1861. The Fort bears little resemblance to its appearance then, externally or internally. No portion of the original face of the wall is to be seen, except on the side towards Charleston and a portion of that facing Moultrie. From the harbor and from Wagner it appears only a *tumuli*—the *debris* of an old ruin

"All the casemates, arches, pillars and parapets are torn up, rent asunder and utterly demolished. The great guns which two years ago kept the monitors at bay, which flamed and thundered awhile upon Wagner, are dismounted, broken, overturned, and lie buried beneath the mountain of brick, dust, concrete, sand and mortar. After Dupont's attack in April, 1863, a reinforcement of palmetto logs was made on the harbor side and against half of the wall facing Moultrie. The lower tier of casemates was filled up with sand bags, but when General Gillmore obtained possession his fire began to crumble the parapet. The rebels endeavored to reconstruct the wall, or to maintain its original height by gabions filled with sand, but this compelled a widening inside. Thousands of bags filled with sand were brought to the fort at night. Bombproofs were constructed. Day after day, week after week, the pounding from Wagner was maintained so effectually and thoroughly that it was impossible to keep gun in position on that side.

"The only guns now remaining are five or six on the Moultrie side, in the middle tier of casemates. Five howitzers were kept on the walls to repel an attack by small boats, the garrison keeping under cover or seeking cover whenever the lookout cried, 'a shot!'

"*Chevaux de frize* pointed sticks protect the fort from a scaling party. At the base outside are iron posts and wire network. There is also a submerged network of wire and chains, kept in place by floating buoys.

"I had the curiosity to make an inspection of the wall facing Moultrie to see what was the effect of the fire of the iron clads in Dupont's attack. With my glass at that time I could see that the wall was badly honeycombed; a close inspection shows that it was a very damaging fire. There are seams in the masonry and great gashes where the solid bolts crumbled the bricks to fine dust. It is evident that if the fire could have been continued any considerable length of time there that the wall would have fallen. The effect of that fire led to the filling up of the lower casemates.

"An hour was passed in the fort, the band playing national airs and the party inspecting the ruins and gathering relics.

"Captain James, of the Massachusetts Fifty-fourth, who is now aid to Gen. Gillmore, was of the party. He was wounded in the assault on Wagner. He gazed at the ruins with satisfaction and pleasure, not unmixed with melancholy, for yonder, beneath the sands of Morris Island, his beloved commander was lying—his colonel, his general, his brother officer, fellow soldier.—It is a pity he was not there on Saturday to raise the flag upon the work; but he was on duty elsewhere.

"For four long years the cannon of Sumter have hurled their iron bolts against the rights of man; but the contest there is ended. The strong earthworks on Sullivan's and Johnson's islands, the batteries in the harbor, Castle Pinckney and Fort Ripley, those in the city erected by slaves, are useless now and forever, except as monuments of folly and wickedness. As I stood there upon the ruins of Sumter, looking down into the crater, the past, like a panorama was unrolled, exhibiting the mighty events which will forever make it historic ground. The silent landing of Major Anderson at the postern gate, the midnight prayer and solemn consecration of the little band to defend the flag till the last, the long weeks of preparation, the imbecile old man at Washington, the Star of the South turning her bow seaward, the 12th of April, the barracks on fire, the supplies exhausted, the hopelessness of success, the white flag flung out, the surrender, and all that has followed, were the pictures of the moment!"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF NEGROES.

ON MONDAY OF NEXT SUPERIOR COURT OF Wake County, I will sell the Negroes belonging to Miss Anna Maynard, in front of Crooch & Litchford's Store.
JNO. T. LEACH, Ex'r.
March 14-wlt

ATTENTION.

I HAVE CLOSED BUSINESS FOR THE PRESENT, and I hereby notify all indebted to me that I will not receive Confederate money in payment of all dues. If said dues are not promptly paid, I shall probably demand other money.
J. J. OVERBY.
March 14-3t*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED BY THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Later from the South.

RICHMOND, March 12.—Northern papers of the 10th received.

The news from Mexico confirms the report of the capture of Oaxaca, with its garrison of 7,000 men.

Maximilian has been recognized by England.—He gave a special audience to the Hon. Mr. Motley, who presented an autograph letter from Victoria, addressed to the Empress Charlotte as my beloved sister. Victoria expressed the belief that the establishment of the Empire was the beginning of a new and happy era for Mexico, and congratulated the Emperor on his elevation.

The Mexican papers publishing the list of diplomatic consular appointments by the Emperor make no mention of an appointment made to the United States.

The "Tribune" says that Andy Johnson was demoralized by liquor when sworn into office and made a senseless and discreditable harangue. The "Tribune" says, that if he has become a drunkard and does not reform, he cannot remain Vice President of the United States.

New Orleans advices to the 1st received.

Gen. Canby and staff left on that day for the vicinity of Mobile.

Orders had been received at New York to commence the draft on the 15th. About 13,000 names have to be drawn.

Senator Harlan, of Iowa, has been confirmed Secretary of the Interior, in place of Usher, resigned.

The question of the admission of Senators from Arkansas and Louisiana has been postponed until December.

Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, has been appointed Minister to Spain.

Peirre Soule and family had arrived at the City of Mexico.

Gold 168.

European News.

RICHMOND, March 12.—The Paris correspondent of a London journal says that Napoleon had a paragraph written in his address, expressive of his sorrow at the continuance of the war in America, reaffirming his neutrality, when the news by the *Canada* reached him of the opening of negotiations at Fortress Monroe, which placed him in a dilemma. His neutrality was likely to be of little avail, and not knowing how best to express the point of exigency, he concluded to remain silent. The Yellow Book laid before the Chambers has something on the subject. It says that he has decided, as long as circumstances were not more favorable, not to renew his efforts to open the way to an honorable peace.—We have remained inactive, but not indifferent spectators of the conflict in which no mark of ruin is accumulated. We have thought it our duty to turn our attention solely to the condition of our French subjects as worthy of our interest, owing to the peculiar situation of the Confederate States, with which we do not keep up official relations. We can do nothing but register the claims of French subjects in those States, reserving to ourself the right to enforce them at some fitting opportunity.

THE CHURCH IN LEE'S ARMY.—A soldier in Lee's army, writing to the Richmond Whig, says:

A stranger, to pass along our lines here, would conclude we were a very religious people. He would see commodious churches every six or eight hundred yards. They are made of logs of course. To save labor and heat, they are three or four feet below the surface. The congregation is well and comfortably seated. Prayer meetings are held twice generally during the week, and preaching twice. Sabbath young men's christian associations are organized. I understand that the association near us attached to Cobb's brigade, have invited many distinguished gentlemen to lecture before it this winter, and that there is a prospect of success in the worthy enterprise.—The great theme will be the twin duties—Piety and Patriotism. These are noble subjects. The world furnishes many splendid illustrations for the speakers, and they will be used with effect I doubt not. Thank God! in our own short history we can furnish noble examples of both these cardinal virtues. Our cause has already been baptised with the blood of Christain patriots.

Among the speakers invited to address the association we may mention Drs. Barrows, Dickson, Hoge and Minnegerode, and Gens. Wise and Pendleton; also, Hon. Messrs. Hartridge, Henry, Goode and others. We have no doubt but that these gentlemen will fire the blood of many a man who is now lukewarm. We feel not half as despondent as the people of your town—indeed never half—but there are, doubtless, men in the army who would be profited by a word of cheer. The Christain race needs line upon line, and so does the patriot. Not that he has any idea of abandoning his glorious work, but that he will do it with more cheerfulness, and consequently more thoroughly.

Headquarters Volunteers for the Defence of the City of Raleigh
March 11th, 1865.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE City will meet in the Capitol Square at 4 P. M. on Tuesday the 14th instant.
March 12-3t* WALTER GWYNN, Capt.

CITY TAXES.

Mayor's Office,
Raleigh, March 10, 1865.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE ON Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1865, to take the Tax List for said year. Those failing to give in their list of taxables will be subject to double tax.
WM. H. HARRISON,
March 13-td Mayor.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds o

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.
J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 13, 1863.

☞ Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.